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St. James's, April 1.

THE following Addreſs of thoſe who have been in the Offices of Magiſtrates, and Members of the Common Council of the City of Aberdeen, having been tranſmitted to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, has by him been preſented to his Majeſty: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of thoſe who have been in the Offices of Magiſtrates, and Members of the Common Council of the City of Aberdeen, together aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful Subjects, beg Leave moſt humbly to approach your Majeſty, to teſtify our firm and inviolable Attachment to your Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and to the Succeſſion in your moſt illuſtrious Houſe; alſo our hearty Deteſtation of the preſent unnatural Rebellion, carried on by our ungrateful Countrymen.

It was with the greateſt Grief and Concern of Mind we beheld the firſt Beginnings of it in the Highlands, and like a Torrent overſpreading this Country. And as our Town lay quite open to the Incurſions of the Rebels, what Cannon, Small Arms and Ammunition we had provided for the Defence of our Harbour againſt French Privateers, we deliver'd up to your Majeſty's General then among us, to prevent their falling into rebellious Hands. This did not fail to draw down the Reſentment of the Rebels. Upon their firſt entring the Town, being the Day of our Election of Magiſtrates, they not only, after an unprecedented Manner, inſulted our late Provoſt, and ſuch others of the Magiſtrates and Members of the Common-Council they could apprehend, but put a Stop to the Election, and ever ſince have uſed us with diſtinguiſh'd Severity and Rigour, by impoſing exorbitant Taxes and ſeverer Exactions than upon any of the neighbouring Towns and Counties. Notwithſtanding of all which, we neglected no Opportunity our Circumſtances would permit, of teſtifying our Loyalty, by keeping a Correſpondence with the Friends of your Majeſty's Government, and giving them what Intelligence we could, to the moſt imminent Hazard and Danger of our Lives and Fortunes, which we are firmly reſolved upon all Occaſions to employ in Defence of the Proteſtant Succeſſion and Liberties of our Country.

Permit us, Sir, with the profoundeſt Veneration and Gratitude, to make our warmeſt Acknowledgments for ſo diſtinguiſh'd an Inſtance for your Majeſty's Fatherly Care of your People, as that of ſending your Royal Son, our great Deliverer, to finiſh by his Preſence the glorious Work, which the Terror of his Name hath ſo happily begun. We beg Leave to congratulate the Succeſs of your Majeſty's Arms under the Conduct of our Illuſtrious Hero, and with the utmoſt Joy and Thankfulneſs to recognize the Honour of his Auguſt Preſence in our City; a Preſence which ſtrikes our Enemies with Terror, and inſpires Courage into your Majeſty's Troops, and all the Friends of Liberty. We pray God to preſerve the Perſon of his Royal Highneſs, and to give ſuch Weight and Vigour to your Majeſty's Arms under him, as may not only ſpeedily quell the preſent unnatural Rebellion, but may turn your Majeſty's Arms upon the Diſturbers of the Peace of Europe, and teach Arbitrary Power itſelf to rule within Bounds.

Long may your Majeſty live great and happy, and, by a wiſe and moderate Government, render your People free and flouriſhing at Home, great and formidable Abroad; and may thoſe ineſtimable Bleſſings be tranſmitted by your Majeſty's Royal Line, through a long Succeſſion of Ages, till Time be no more; which is the hearty and conſtant Prayer of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Aberdeen, March 8, 1746.

Your Majeſty's moſt loyal, moſt dutiful and obedient Subjects.

Conſtan-

Conſtantinople, February 24. The Perſian Miniſter is ſtill here, but it is thought he will very ſoon have his Audience of Leave of the Sultan, and that ſome Preliminaries have been agreed upon between this Court and the Shaugh.

Oporto, March 8, *N. S.* By Advices from Galicia of the 24th paſt, all the Ships of the Ferrol Squadron, after being at Sea ten Days, had returned to anchor in the Bay, at the Entrance of the River of Ferrol, and had brought in with them two large Veſſels ſuppoſed to be Prizes.

Oporto, March 12, *N. S.* The Return of the Ferrol Squadron was owing to a terrible Storm they met with at Sea, in which the Caſtilla, a 60 Gun Ship, loſt her Main-maſt, and the Glorioſo, of 70 Guns, was ſeparated from the reſt in a very leaky Condition. A ſmall Veſſel was getting ready to go in Search of the miſſing Ship. The ſaid Squadron, after they had got an Offing of about 10 Leagues, ſtood away to the Weſtward, and kept beating off Cape Finiſter with South Weſt and Weſterly Winds, till the Misfortune happened to the Caſtilla, and the Glorioſo ſeparated.

Faro, March 15, *N. S.* All the Azogues and Regiſter Ships outward bound, put to Sea the 27th paſt in the Evening, excepting one of the Azogues, and one Regiſter Ship, the former of which ſailed the next Day, but the Weather being bad, ſhe ran upon the Sands of Sipiona, received ſome Damage, and was obliged to return to the Bay of Cadiz again, where ſhe is refitting, in order to proceed the ſecond Time; and the Regiſter Ship, it was ſaid, would be detained to accompany her. The Spaniſh Squadron continued at Carthagena the 4th Inſtant; and no Advice had reached Cadiz the 5th, of the Arrival, in any of the Ports of Spain, of the Men of War expected with the further Treaſure from the Havanna.

Oporto, March 22, *N. S.* We have received Advice from Galicia, that the Veſſel ſent from Ferrol, to ſearch for the Ship of War that was miſſing, had put into Vigo, without having heard any News of her, ſo that it was apprehended ſhe muſt be loſt; that the Damage ſuffer'd by the reſt of the Ships was repairing with all Diligence, and that it was reported they would put to Sea again as ſoon as they were refitted, which would not be till towards the latter End of next Month; that they had landed a great Number of ſick Men, which had occaſioned the Iſſuing of Orders for a new Supply from the reſpective Ports; that a Frigate belonging to the Havanna Company was arrived at the Groyne with 100,000 Dollars on Board for the King, 200,000 for the Commerce, beſides a large Cargo of Merchandizes computed to be worth above half a Million; that another Ship as rich came out in Company with her, but that they were parted by bad Weather a few Days before the Firſt put into the Groyne, and that no News had been received of the latter Veſſel five Days after the Arrival of the other. The Letters from Madrid mention, that the Court was very aſſiduous in making Preparations for this Campaign in Italy. Upon the 12th Inſtant in the Evening the Convoy from England appear'd off this Bar, and the next and the following Days all the Ships bound hither got into the Harbour. The reſt proceeded on their Voyage with a fair Wind. At the ſame Time the Trade from hence to England ſailed for Lisbon to join their appointed Convoy. A Spaniſh Privateer has been driven on Shore upon this Coaſt (where ſhe was loſt, and moſt of her Men drowned) by one of his Britannick Majeſty's Ships, by whom another has been taken: And his Majeſty's Sloop Fiſher hath brought a ſmall one into this Harbour, commanded by one Frazier a Scotch-man.

Turin, March 19, *N. S.* Marſhal Maillebois, after paſſing the Tanaro, is retired into the Genoeſe State between Gavi and Novi, where we are preparing to harraſs him on more Sides than one. The French have evacuated Acqui, the Caſtle of which we have again garriſon'd: That of Caſal is now beſieged in Form by the Auſtrians, and our Artillery will begin to play upon it To-morrow or next Day. The Jealouſies and Animoſities between them and the Spaniards are grown to ſuch a Height, that not only M. de Gages has not ſent a Man to M. de Maillebois, but alſo that in Tortona, where there are 12 Spaniſh Battalions, and in Valencia where there are three, they would not admit any French or their Equigage. By our Account General Brown is at Pizzighitone with above half the Forces expected from Germany, and we have Reaſon to believe the Whole will be at Mantua by the 25th Inſtant.

Turin, March 22, *N. S.* The Night before laſt an Officer of Colloredo's Regiment came hither to Prince Lichtenſtein, diſpatched from Milan by General Bernclau, with an Account of the Spaniards having left that City, and their evacuating the Milaneſe with no ſmall Precipitation. General Bernclau, though then in the greateſt Hurry, writes Word, that he had with his Body, about 8000 ſtrong, attack'd their Rear Guard near Codogno, two Hours before dark, and forced them to abandon a Village they were in, with the Loſs of ſome Men killed and taken, and that they were haſtening to their Bridge on the Po, which he ſuppoſes they would loſe no Time in paſſing towards Placentia. He adds, that the next Day he intended to attack the Head of their ſaid Bridge, in which he hoped to ſucceed; and that on the 21ſt he would preſent himſelf before Pavia, where they had lodged all their Artillery, with a ſtrong Garriſon, and were preparing to fortify the Town, and intrench themſelves to the utmoſt of their Power. In the mean while Prince Levingſtein has been ſent to Milan with a Detachment, to take Poſſeſſion of that City; and, on the other Hand, General Brown with his Body propoſed to harraſs the Enemy in the Parmeſan and the Plaiſantine, which, together with the Fatigue of a haſty Retreat, and the Want of Subſiſtance, will ſoon cauſe ſuch a Deſertion as will thin them.

Milan,

Milan, March 22, *N. S.* After the Affair of Codogno, where the Regiment of Toledo was cut to Pieces by the Auſtrians, the latter immediately marched towards Lodi, and began to demoliſh the Bridge upon the Adda, which cut off the Retreat of the Spaniards, who were obliged to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners of War. The Retreat of the Infant Don Philip from this Capital, was made with ſo much Haſte and Conſternation, that he was obliged to halt at the Diſtance of ſome Miles, and go into a ſorry Cabbin to refreſh himſelf, and give Breathing Time to his Guard. He has been ſince received at Pavia under a general Diſcharge of the Artillery, at which Place the Spaniards will endeavour to reunite and intrench themſelves as well as they can. The Number of Auſtrians who have entered this Capital ſince the 19th, amounts to 6000 Men, and General Bernclau arrived this Morning.

Venice, March 25, *N. S.* Letters from General Brown, dated Mantua, March 20, give an Account, That having detached 9000 Men under the Command of General Bernclau, he had, with his uſual Valour, driven the Enemy from Codogno, with the Loſs of only 15 Men killed and wounded, and had obliged them to repaſs the Po; and that then purſuing his March to Lodi, he took Poſſeſſion of it, by which he has cut off all Communication between Milan and Placentia: That the Van-guard of that Detachment entered Milan Yeſterday, had taken ſome Baggage, and made ſeveral Officers Priſoners: That he had ſent freſh Inſtructions to General Bernclau, and continues reinforcing him as the Troops arrive; and propoſes to follow ſoon with the Main of the Army. Don Philip left Milan the 19th, at Five of the Clock in the Morning, eſcorted by about 6000 Men, and took the Road to Pavia. The Auſtrians compute they ſhall have, by the End of this Month, 35000 Men under General Brown; near 4000 have joined them within this Week.

Vienna, March 26, *N. S.* The Town of Milan is entirely evacuated with the utmoſt Precipitation and Confuſion. The Spaniards have left conſiderable Magazines at all the Places which they have abandoned in the Milaneſe, and have ſtrewed the Road behind them, from Milan to Pavia, with Cannon Balls and Bomb Carcaſſes, to impede the Purſuit of the Auſtrian Cavalry. General Bernclau is after them with 8000 Men, having paſſed the Adda at Lodi. Fuentes, Lecco and Como are all abandoned, and Prince Levingſtein, Colonel of Kohari's Dragoons, has killed or taken 600 Men in the Suburbs of Milan. It appears by a Letter from Prince Lichtenſtein, dated the 13th from Alexandria, that the Auſtrians and Piemonteſe were intending to attack the French in their Poſts upon the Scrivia, between Tortona and Sale. The Number of the Enemy is now diſcover'd: They do not amount to 40,000 French, Spaniards, Neapolitans, and Genoeſe, altogether. Five Regiments more are ſaid to be ordered out of Hungary into the Empire. A Courier is arrived from General Brown, who ſends Word, that he hopes ſoon to attack a conſiderable Body of the Spaniards and Neapolitans, who are at Guaſtalla.

Vienna, March 31, *N. S.* We are in daily Expectation of News from General Brown. The Corps at Guaſtalla is not very conſiderable. The main Body of the Spaniards is at Pavia. The French have loſt Acqui, by which all their Communication with France, but by Novi, is cut off. Prince Lichtenſtein undertakes the Sieges of Caſal and Valance. The Empreſs ventures out To-day for the firſt Time after her lying in, that is to ſay, 13 Days ſooner than is uſual in this Climate.

Stockholm, March 18. M. Montamer, the French Secretary of Embaſſy, is gone from hence, upon a formal Complaint made by the Court of Admiralty to the King and Senate, of the Hand which the ſaid Secretary had had in the Pyracies committed in the Baltick by Dagenaer. Two Days ago we had a Mail from Petersbourg, by which we hear, that the Great Duke was very much indiſpoſed, and that they continued making great military Preparations all over that Empire. From Gottenbourg the laſt Letters ſay, that the Swediſh French Officers are ſtill there.

Copenhagen, March 29, *N. S.* The King of Denmark is now ſo far upon the Recovery, as to be able to venture Abroad. Laſt Saturday his Majeſty took ſeveral Turns about the Garden of Roſenburg in a Coach, which gentle Exerciſe having agreed with him very well, he repeated it this Day at Noon; and Preparations are making for his Removal into the Country as ſoon as ever the Weather will permit.

Copenhagen, April 2, *N. S.* The Weather here begins to grow mild and open, and by a Letter of the 26th paſt, N. S. from Gottenburg, they then expected that their River would become navigable in a few Days. The 31ſt paſt was the Anniverſary of the Prince Royal's Birth-Day, who is now 23 Years of Age. The King's Health ſeems to be ſo mended of late, as to give great Hopes of his perfect Recovery.

Hague, April 5, *N. S.* The French, by our freſheſt Advices from Brabant, continue ſtill in Inaction on that Side, but, to judge by their Preparations, it looks as if they would open the Campaign by the Siege of Mons or Namur.

Hague, April 8, *N. S.* Marſhal Bathiani ſets out To-morrow for Antwerp. The French keep ſtill quiet upon this Frontier, and Marſhal Saxe is not expected back at Bruſſels before the 20th Inſtant. In the Night before laſt Prince Waldeck ſent a Detachment of ſix Companies of Dutch and four of Auſtrian Grenadiers, and three free Companies, ſuſtain'd by 2 or 300 Horſe, to beat up the French Quarters at Vilvorde; which Poſt the Detachment forced Sword in Hand, and beſides the Slain, took five Officers, 40 Soldiers, and two Cannon of 6 Pound. The greateſt Part of the Garriſon ſaved itſelf in the Caſtle; but it is fear'd our Detachment will not have been able to maintain itſelf long in the